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County of Lincoln — Parts of Kesteven

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for the year

1954

J. H. C. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. D.T.M. & H.



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COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Constitution as at 31st December, 1954)

Chairman :

Alderman H. DEER

Vice-Chairman :

Alderman Mrs. G. H. SCHWIND, M.B.E.

Aldermen

C. W. BARRAND

Lt.-Com. J. CRACROFT-
AMCOTTS, D.S.C., D.L.

C. H. FENELEY

G. W. HUTSON

F. J. JENKINSON (*ex-officio*)

J. W. MILNER

Col. F. D. TROLLOPE-BELLEW,
D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., D.L.

Councillors

A. E. BELLAMY

W. BEVAN

Mrs. G. M. BOYFIELD

J. H. BRIGHTON

Mrs. A. S. CHANTRY

R. A. COLLINS

S. P. KING

H. L. HUDSON

J. H. LEWIS

C. J. REDMILE

Mrs. N. ROBSON

Miss A. ROOKE

H. SKELLS

J. E. SNELL

REV. L. R. SWINGLER

J. W. H. TAYLOR

W. E. YOUNG

CO-OPTED MEMBERS :

Mrs. B. PALMER

The Hon. Mrs. D. N.

TROLLOPE-BELLEW

Mrs. A. FANCOURT

Mrs. C. J. WILLOWS

Representing Kesteven Local Medical and Panel Committee :

R. G. NETHERY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Representing Kesteven Local Dental Committee :

H. J. MILLER, L.D.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Medical Officer of Health:

Principal School Medical Officer:

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

Medical Officer for Mental Health Services:

J. H. C. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Mental Health:

T. J. O'SULLIVAN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., L.M.

Assistant County Medical Officers, School Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare (Part-time):

W. ANLEY HAWES, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (resigned 8/5/54)

R. M. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 31/12/54)

H. ELLIS-SMITH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (appointed 1/7/54)

V. B. TULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

W. PARKER HARRISON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chest Consultants:

H. G. H. BUTCHER, B.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

G. B. ROYCE, B.S., M.B., Ch.B.

(Joint appointments with R.H.Bs.)

Consultant Staff

The part-time services of the following consultants have been made available during the year to this Authority by arrangement with the East Anglian and Sheffield Regional Hospital Boards:—

Orthopaedic Surgeons:

J. P. JACKSON, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

NOEL J. SMITH, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.I.

Ophthalmic Surgeons:

G. M. BARLING, M.B., D.O.M.S.

A. H. BRIGGS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

W. A. BRIGGS, M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.

S. P. REDMOND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.O.M.S.

Consulting Physician for Rheumatism and Heart Diseases:

J. W. BROWN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons:

G. W. MOREY, M.B., B.S., D.L.O.

A. A. FINLAYSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Dermatologists:

D. I. McCALLUM, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

E. C. RITTER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Senior Dental Surgeon:

V. HOWARTH, L.D.S. (resigned 31/5/54)

H. MOOR, L.D.S. (appointed 1/12/54)

Dental Surgeons:

C. H. EDNEY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

2 whole-time Vacancies

Public Analyst (Part-time):

W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.I.C.

*County Nursing Superintendent:**Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

MISS M. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert

Assistant County Nursing Superintendents:

Miss P. M. PARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss L. DICK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

County Health Visitors:

Mrs. H. M. ANDREWS

(resigned 24/3/54)

Miss M. BRAY

Miss O. A. BROOKS

Miss B. BROWN

Miss L. CALSI

Miss A. N. CHEESEMAN

(appointed 1/9/54)

Miss M. A. HETHERINGTON

(appointed 6/12/54)

Mrs. E. HOLLAND

Miss E. M. JONES

Miss E. McNAIR

Mrs. F. H. COCK

Miss M. E. STAMFORD

(Temporary)

Miss E. M. WOOD

Also 22 District Nurse-Midwives act as part-time Health Visitors

Physiotherapists:

Miss E. A. PECK, S.R.N., M.C.S.P.

Mrs. C. SEAMAN, M.C.S.P.

County Almoner:

Miss D. M. WATTAM, A.M.I.A. (appointed 10/5/54)

(Joint appointment with the Grantham Hosp. Man. Comm.)

Home Help Organiser:

Miss V. ISAAC

Matron, St. Catherine's Road Day Nursery, Grantham:

Mrs. M. E. HIBBERD, S.R.F.N.

County Sanitary Officer:

J. F. LOFTHOUSE, M.R.San.I., M.I.San.E., M.S.I.A.

Non-Medical Staff—Mental Health Services:

W. E. VICKERS, M.B.E. (*Chief Authorised Officer*)
 W. HOLMES, Authorised Officer—North Kesteven District
 N. A. CLARKE, Authorised Officer—East Kesteven District
 R. H. BENTLEY, Authorised Officer—South Kesteven District
 B. J. BROWN, Authorised Officer—West Kesteven District
 J. W. ALLPRESS, Authorised Officer at Headquarters
 W. A. PERKINS, Authorised Officer at Headquarters
 Miss W. PICKERING, Handicraft Teacher and Gen. Assistant

Chief Clerk:

W. S. DENCH

Assistant Chief Clerk:

A. COLLEY

Ambulance Officer:

L. V. LAWRENCE

District Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors

<i>District</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health (all part-time appointments)</i>	<i>Sanitary Inspector</i>
Borough of Grantham	R. M. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 31/12/54)	C. Taylor
Borough of Stamford	W. Anley Hawes, M.B., D.P.H. (resigned 8/5/54) H. Ellis-Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (appointed 1/7/54)	L. J. Roll
Urban District of Sleaford	J. W. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B.	T. E. Dagwell
Urban District of Bourne	J. A. Galletly, M.B., D.P.H. (resigned 30/6/54) H. Ellis-Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (appointed 1/7/54)	W. H. Howard
Rural District of North Kesteven	W. Sharrard, M.B.	J. Freeman
Rural District of East Kesteven	J. W. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B.	J. A. Saville
Rural District of South Kesteven	J. A. Galletly, M.B., D.P.H. (resigned 30/6/54) H. Ellis-Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (appointed 1/7/54)	W. A. Chivers
Rural District of West Kesteven	R. M. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 31/12/54)	J. Dean

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COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1954.

The statistical returns show the health of the County as a whole to have been satisfactory.

The crude birth rate remains at the same figure of 16.16 per thousand of the population giving a nett rate of 16.47 which compares with the figure of 15.2 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate at 24.3 per 1,000 births also fell below the National Rate. The Registrar General has estimated the population of Kesteven in mid 1954 to be at the lower figure of 129,800 as compared with 132,700 for mid 1953.

Dr. W. Anley Hawes resigned his appointment of part-time Assistant County Medical Officer in May 1954, having rendered many years of valuable service to the County in this capacity. He was succeeded by Dr. H. Ellis Smith who took up the joint appointment of Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of Health for the combined districts of Stamford Borough, South Kesteven Rural District and Bourne Urban District.

The year was marked by the handing over to the County Health Department of the administration of the Welfare Foods Service of the Ministry of Food. Details of the scheme are given on page 17 of this Report.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record the continued absence of Diphtheria in the County.

I desire to record my thanks to all members of the staff of the County Health Department for their loyal assistance during the year.

J. H. C. CLARKE.

Public Health Department,
County Offices, SLEAFORD.

5th July, 1955.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General Statistics

Area of Administrative County (in acres)	463,490
Population :	
Census 1921	108,237
,, 1931	110,360
,, 1951	130,717
Registrar General's estimate, 1954	129,800
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921) ...	25,456
,, ,, ,, ,, (Census 1931) ...	27,590
,, ,, ,, ,, (Census 1951) ...	35,080
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) ...	25,823
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1931) ...	27,845
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1951) ...	35,662
Rateable Value (1st April, 1954)	£625,207
Estimated product of a penny rate, 1954-55 ...	£2,487

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1954.

NOTE: Birth and Death Rates:

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the Birth and Death Rates of these areas, comparability factors allowing for this are issued by the Registrar General for each Local Government Unit. These factors may be used for calculating what are termed in this Report as "Nett" rates and fairer comparisons are obtained if the latter are used when comparing rates with those of any other area (when these have been similarly adjusted) or with the rates for the Country as a whole.

These factors for Births and Deaths in respect of Kesteven are 1.07 and 0.96 respectively. The corresponding figure when multiplied by the Crude rate (that is, for Births or Deaths as the case may be) will give the Nett Rate.

Live Births:	Males	Females	Totals
Total	1087	1010	2097
Legitimate	1027	963	1990
Illegitimate	60	47	107
Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	16.16		
Nett Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	16.47		
Rate for England and Wales ... ..	...	...	15.2
Stillbirths:	Males	Females	Totals
Total	36	15	51
Legitimate	34	15	49
Illegitimate	2	—	2
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births ...	23.7		
Rate for England and Wales ... ..	...	...	23.4
	Males	Females	Totals
Deaths	826	725	1551
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population ...	11.95		
Nett Death Rate 11.71. Rate for England and Wales ...	11.3		

Maternal Mortality (i.e. Deaths due to Pregnancy, Childbirth or abortion).

No. of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.46
Rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.69

Infant Mortality (i.e. Deaths of Infants under the age of one year).

		Males	Females	Totals
No. of Deaths	...	31	20	51
Legitimate	...	26	18	44
Illegitimate	...	5	2	7
All Infants:			Kesteven	England and Wales
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	24.3		25.5

Legitimate Infants:

Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.1	—
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Illegitimate Infants:

Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	65.4	—
---	-----	-----	-----	------	---

Of the total infant deaths 39 (or 76%) occurred among children under four weeks of age.

Births:

The Live Birth Rate of 16.16 per thousand of the estimated population remained the same as that of the previous year. The number of live births belonging to the Administrative County was 2,097 (1,087 males and 1,010 females¹ — compared with 2,145 (1,103 males and 1,042 females) in 1953.

The 107 illegitimate live births—representing 5.1 per cent. of the total—showed a small increase on the figure for the previous year, when there were 101 (4.7 per cent. of the total) such births.

The number of Stillbirths (51) was slightly lower than last year and remained well below the average for the previous 10 years; the Stillbirth Rate (23.7) was approximately the same as the average for this period.

The following Table, which gives comparative statistics relating to births in the Administrative County since 1940, is of interest:—

Year	LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	* Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	No.	* Rate (per 1,000 total births)
1940	1,665	88	1,753	15.91	58	32.0
1941	1,749	110	1,859	16.39	62	32.3
1942	1,927	165	2,092	18.47	66	30.6
1943	1,967	162	2,129	18.53	60	27.4
1944	2,045	200	2,245	19.75	64	27.7
1945	1,939	267	2,206	19.97	68	29.9
1946	2,094	176	2,270	20.06	65	27.8
1947	2,306	156	2,462	21.37	62	24.6
1948	2,130	168	2,298	19.20	67	19.8
1949	2,102	129	2,231	18.45	39	17.2
1950	2,058	121	2,179	16.78	48	21.5
1951	2,073	98	2,171	16.36	42	19.0
1952	1,993	102	2,095	15.56	52	24.2
1953	2,044	101	2,145	16.16	54	24.6
1954	1,990	107	2,097	16.16	51	23.7

*In calculating these rates for the years 1940-49 *Civilian* population figures were used while since then the *Total* population figures have been used.

The number of births notified in the County under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications, was 2,081 live births and 46 stillbirths.

Details with regard to Births in each of the 8 County Districts will be found in Table I, on page 50.

Deaths:

Details of deaths now supplied by the Registrar General are classified under the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948, which has superseded the Abridged List of the International List of Causes of Death, 1938, in use from 1940 to 1949.

Chief Causes of Death.—The following is a statement of the chief causes of death compiled from the Registrar General's returns for the year:—

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of est. pop. Kesteven
Other Heart Disease	378	2.91
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	191	1.47
Coronary Disease, Angina	171	1.32
Other defined and ill defined Diseases	146	1.12
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	135	1.04
Other Circulatory Disease	80	0.62
Pneumonia	58	0.45
Bronchitis	56	0.43

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of est. pop. Kesteven
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	43	0.33
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	41	0.31
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	36	0.28
All other accidents	32	0.25
Malignant Neoplasm, breast ...	22	0.17
Hyperplasia of Prostate	19	0.15
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	18	0.14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	18	0.14
Congenital malformations	18	0.14
Motor Vehicle accidents	18	0.14

The Crude Death Rate from all causes for the County was 11.95 per thousand of the estimated population, while the Nett Rate was 11.71 compared with 11.10 the previous year. The number of deaths, which now include those of members of the armed forces stationed in the area was 1,551 (826 males and 725 females): the figures for 1953 were 1,534 (824 and 710 respectively). The proportion of deaths over 65 years of age was 70.3 per cent. in the year under review, as compared with 71.0 per cent. in 1953, 67.1 per cent. in 1952, 68.9 per cent. in 1951 and 68.1 per cent. in 1950.

There were 51 deaths of infants under one year, representing an Infant Mortality Rate of 24.3 per thousand live births.

There was one death from maternal causes during 1954, representing a Maternal Mortality Rate of 0.46 per thousand total births; the figures for the County as a whole was 0.69 per thousand total births.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and rates during the past 15 years:—

Year	* DEATHS (All Causes)		DEATHS (Infants under 1 year)		DEATHS (Puerperal Causes)	
	No.	* Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1940	1,511	13.72	85	47.78	5	2.76
1941	1,388	12.24	86	45.84	11	5.67
1942	1,353	11.94	87	41.59	8	3.71
1943	1,408	12.26	90	42.27	6	2.74
1944	1,298	11.42	100	44.54	0	0.00
1945	1,320	11.95	89	40.34	8	3.52
1946	1,352	11.95	90	39.65	2	0.86
1947	1,368	11.87	82	33.31	3	1.19
1948	1,320	11.04	70	30.46	2	0.84
1949	1,423	11.77	83	37.20	5	2.20
1950	1,455	11.20	90	41.30	1	0.45
1951	1,430	10.78	61	28.09	1	0.45
1952	1,325	9.84	74	35.32	3	1.39
1953	1,534	11.56	79	36.80	0	0.00
1954	1,551	11.95	51	24.32	1	0.46

*For the years 1938/49 deaths of non-civilians were excluded from the Registrar General's returns and Civilian population figures were therefore used for calculating the Death Rates. These deaths have, however, been included in the 1950/54 returns and the Total population figures have therefore been used in determining the Rates for those years.

The deaths registered under Heart Disease during 1954 numbered 592. Reference to the Chief Causes of Death shows that this remains the principal cause. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population at 4.6 was .7 higher than in 1953. The following is a statement of fatalities from Heart Disease during the years 1940-1954.

Year	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	Percentage to total Deaths from all causes
1940	361	3.28	23.8
1941	297	2.62	21.4
1942	302	2.67	22.3
1943	309	2.69	21.9
1944	316	2.78	24.3
1945	362	3.28	27.4
1946	350	3.09	25.8
1947	391	3.39	28.5
1948	387	3.23	29.3
1949	441	3.65	30.9
1950	451	3.47	31.0
1951	486	3.67	33.9
1952	423	3.14	31.9
1953	510	3.84	33.2
1954	592	4.56	38.2

Further information regarding the causes of death, etc., will be found on page 51 and in Table III (inset).

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Infant Welfare Centres:

The centre at the temporary housing estate at Alma Park on the outskirts of Grantham was transferred during the year to Harrowby Lane, Grantham, to meet the needs of the growing population on the new Council housing estates in that district. No other significant changes occurred with regard to the provision of Infant Welfare centres and at the end of the year the total number maintained by the County Council remained at 38 including 2 weighing centres.

The following are figures extracted from the records of attendances for the year, further details of which are contained in Table V on pages 53-55 of this Report:—

Total attendances—

Children under 1 year	...	...	...	13,999	
Over 1 but under 2 years	...	...	...	4,996	
Over 2 years	...	...	...	5,657	24,652

No. of individual children who attended—

Born in 1954	...	...	...	1,089	
„ „ 1953	...	...	...	1,101	
„ „ 1952 to 1949	...	...	...	1,756	3,946

No. of children under 1 year who attended for first time				1,322
No. of consultations with medical staff	...	...	...	6,659
No. of weighings undertaken	...	...	...	23,877

Comparative figures for the years 1948—1954 are given below:

Year	Individual children who attended I.W.Cs.	Total Attendances	Consultations with M.O.
1948	2,773	20,427	5,327
1949	3,611	22,555	5,717
1950	3,791	22,470	5,940
1951	3,908	24,490	6,840
1952	3,882	24,902	6,888
1953	3,964	23,454	6,710
1954	3,946	24,652	6,659

Birth Control:

Arrangements were made for 6 patients requiring advice on medical grounds to attend the Lincoln City Clinic.

Consultant Services:

There were no changes in the specialist services arrangements as outlined in earlier Reports. The following are brief details of the services available together with particulars of the pre-school children seen thereunder:—

Ophthalmic:

Clinic	Errors of Refraction		Other Eye Defects		Glasses Prescribed	
	New Cases	Re-inspections	New Cases	Re-inspections	New Cases	Re-inspections
Grantham ...	25	35	—	1	12	18
Stamford ...	7	4	—	—	6	3
Sleaford ...	20	18	—	—	8	7
Bourne ...	11	15	—	—	6	5
Lincoln ...	21	26	—	—	10	10
TOTALS ...	84	98	—	1	42	43

All the clinics referred to above, with the exception of that at Lincoln, are held at County Council premises. The clinic at Lincoln to which cases from the north of the area are referred is a special clinic for children held at the Lincoln County Hospital.

Orthopaedic:

Specialist clinics are held at the Authority's premises at Sleaford and Grantham and 80 pre-school children (including 61 new cases) were seen by the Surgeons in attendance who altogether held 209 consultations. In addition 10 cases were referred to hospital orthopaedic out-patients' departments.

The County Council's physiotherapy staff hold regular treatment sessions for massage, remedial exercises, ultra-violet light, etc. at the clinics and dealt with 41 pre-school children during the year; these children made a total of 799 attendances.

Ear, Nose and Throat:

Thirty pre-school children (including 17 new cases) were seen by Dr. G. W. Morey at his sessions at the Grantham and Sleaford clinics. Sixteen were found to be in need of operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids. In addition 6 cases were referred elsewhere for examination.

Rheumatism and Heart:

Three children (including 2 new cases) referred from Infant Welfare Centres were examined by Dr. J. W. Brown at the County Council's Cardiological Clinics.

Paediatric:

During the year 7 pre-school children were referred to paediatricians at local hospitals for the following reasons—bronchospasm (1), abdominal pain (2), vomiting (2), failure to gain weight (1), developmental (1).

Dermatology:

Seven children were seen during the year at the request of the Council's medical staff at Outpatients' Departments for Skin Diseases. Of these 4 had naevi and the remainder had various scalp conditions requiring attention.

Surgical:

One child was referred to a Consultant Surgeon who found it necessary to arrange in-patient treatment.

Dental Treatment:

The year commenced with two Dental Officers (including the Principal Dental Officer) available. However, the Principal Dental Officer left our service in May and the appointment was vacant until December. No other appointments were made and we were therefore left with only one officer available for the greater part of the year.

The full complement of 4 Dental Officers has not been attained and owing to this it has only been possible to devote the minimum of time to the dental treatment of pre-school children and none to expectant and nursing mothers. In appropriate instances, however, cases have been referred to local practising dental surgeons.

The following tables give details of the work done:—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	—	—	—
Children under five	21	21	21	20

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:—

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nur- sing Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under five	—	5	8	—	24	13	—	—	—

Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children:

Following investigation by the Health Visiting Staff, reports on the circumstances of 297 expectant mothers requiring institutional confinement on social grounds were submitted to the appropriate hospital authorities.

Arrangements were also made for 16 children to receive in-patient treatment in hospital.

Premature Infants:

During the year there were 143 live births assignable to this area of babies notified as having a birth weight of 5½ lbs. or less; 116 of these babies survived at least 28 days.

Thirty-seven of the babies were born at home, 20 being subsequently transferred to hospitals and 106 were born in hospitals.

There were also 22 premature still-births of which 2 took place at home and 20 in hospitals.

The above cases are classified in Table VI on page 56.

The Authority's scheme for the care of premature infants, already described in previous Reports, remained unchanged.

Care of Unmarried Mothers:

The number of illegitimate children born in the County during the year was 107, representing 5.1 per cent. of the total live births recorded; comparative figures for the previous year were 101 and 4.7 per cent. respectively.

The Council's arrangements for giving assistance to unmarried mothers continued as heretofore, the Lincoln Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare supplying the Welfare Workers to undertake domiciliary investigations and arranging where necessary the admission of cases to suitable Homes. The County Council pay the Association an annual grant in recognition of the valuable assistance they give in this way.

During the year 9 unmarried expectant mothers were admitted under these arrangements to the above Association's Maternity

Home (The Quarry) at Lincoln and 5 others to similar homes elsewhere. In addition 1 unmarried mother, who needed shelter after the birth of her baby, was provided with temporary accommodation at a Mother and Baby Home in a nearby County.

Provision of Maternity Outfits:

The number of maternity outfits issued during the year to maternity patients confined at home was 627. The proportion of patients who made use of this facility was, therefore, 77 per cent., compared with 84 per cent. in 1953 and 80 per cent. in 1952.

Day Nursery:

The County Council's Day Nursery at St. Catherine's Road, Grantham, continued in operation throughout the year. As will be seen from the following table attendances remained on the low side throughout the year. This was due mainly to the increased charges introduced early in 1953 and at the end of the year the matter was under consideration by the Health Committee who agreed to the adoption of an amended scale of charges with effect from February, 1955. The new scale provided for a reduction from 6/- to 5/- in the maximum daily charge and is subject to the proviso that where two or more children from the same family are in attendance the charge for the second or any additional child be reduced to 2/6d. per day. Parents unable to pay the maximum charge are assessed according to their means.

	No. of children on register		Average daily attendance		No. of Mothers whose children were on register	
	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	In whole-time employment	In part-time employment
January ...	9	16	4	11	24	—
February ...	9	16	5	11	24	—
March ...	7	16	5	10	21	1
April ...	7	20	4	11	26	—
May ...	8	18	5	11	25	—
June ...	9	19	6	14	26	—
July ...	7	19	5	14	22	1
August ...	11	17	3	9	22	2
September ...	10	18	7	12	25	—
October ...	10	18	6	13	26	—
November ...	8	18	5	11	22	—
December ...	6	17	2	8	19	1
Average for Year	8	18	5	11	24	—

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948:

There were at the end of the year no premises or daily minders registered in the County under this Act.

Welfare Foods Service:

When the Food Offices of the Ministry of Food closed at the end of June, 1954, responsibility for the distribution of the Government Welfare Foods (i.e. National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, and vitamins A & D tablets) was placed upon local health authorities, as part of their duties under the National Health Service. Barely three months notice of the impending change was given, during which time local authorities had to make their own arrangements for the future local administration of the service, and ensure that there would be a smooth change-over.

Local health authorities were required to provide a service not less favourable to the public than that previously provided by the Ministry of Food.

In Kesteven the distribution arrangements of the Ministry of Food consisted of four Food Offices (one in each of Bourne, Grantham, Sleaford and Stamford) manned by paid personnel and open to the public every weekday, and 56 voluntary distribution points in the rural areas, most of which were open for one or two afternoons a month.

The majority of the voluntary distribution points in the rural areas were run in conjunction with the County Council's Infant Welfare Centres, voluntary helpers at the Centres undertaking control and issue of Welfare Foods to mothers attending. In addition a few shops handled the Foods on a voluntary basis, and two or three helpers issued them from their own homes.

All these voluntary helpers agreed to continue their service under the County Council administration after the change-over, and the main problem confronting the Council was the need to provide suitable distribution points in the four towns in substitution of the Food Offices. Eventually the following premises were selected—BOURNE:—the C.C. Clinic at North Street School.—at Grantham:—the C.C. Clinic at 40, Westgate.—at SLEAFORD:—a new room had to be built on to the back of Riversdale House, Westgate, the premises recently acquired by the County Council for a Clinic. Work on the necessary alterations to the house had not yet started, and during the building of the new room for Welfare Foods, temporary accommodation was provided within the house itself. At STAMFORD, the C.C. Clinic at Barn Hill House is used.

It was not found possible to staff these four main distribution centres merely on a voluntary basis, and in order to provide the public with a regular daily service a paid clerk was appointed to each centre. At Sleaford and Grantham these are whole-time, while at Bourne and Stamford somewhat shorter hours are worked in consequence of the lesser demand.

I would mention here that valuable relief assistance has been given by members of the Women's Voluntary Service and by

local women members of the British Red Cross Society during absences of the regular clerks while on holiday or during periods of sickness, and I am most grateful for this help.

It was also necessary to appoint a whole-time clerk in the County Council's Health Department for the varied duties in the day-to-day administration of the service and co-ordination of the work of the Centres. These duties include the placing of orders for Welfare Foods, checking returns and coupons received from the Centres, daily despatch by post of tins of N.D.M. to beneficiaries unable to call at a distribution centre, investigation of queries, checking of stocks at centres, compilation of returns to the Ministry of Health, and making emergency deliveries to centres whose supplies have failed to arrive in time.

Supplies of Welfare Foods are normally delivered by lorry direct to the distribution centre from the nearest Depot of the Ministry of Food, on receipt of an official order from the Health Department. The Ministry's depot at Newark supplies the majority of Kesteven, while the Peterborough depot covers a few centres in the south of the County.

To enable emergency demands to be met, a small reserve stock of the various Welfare Foods is maintained at Sleaford, these being stored in a dry, well lighted and easily accessible store in the grounds of Slea View Institution. It has sometimes been necessary to make emergency deliveries at little more than an hour's notice.

There is every reason to believe that the service provided by the County Council is fully equal to that formerly provided under Ministry of Food arrangements.

Details of issues during the first six months since the service was taken over by the County Council, i.e. to the end of 1954, are as follows:—

National Dried Milk	...	Tins	...	...	37,202
Cod Liver Oil	...	Bottles	...	...	8,825
A. & D. Vitamin Tablets	...	Packets	...	...	2,355
Orange Juice	...	Bottles	...	...	37,686

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

At the beginning of the year there were no registered private maternity or nursing homes in the County but one new home was registered in May. This is a private house, with the necessary amenities, where not more than one maternity case at a time is accommodated for the lying-in period. All deliveries are undertaken by the patient's own doctor or the district midwife. Visits of inspection are made periodically by the County Nursing Superintendent in her capacity of inspector of nursing homes for the County Council.

HEALTH VISITING

Health Visiting, Tuberculosis Visiting and School Nursing are undertaken partly by whole-time qualified Health Visitors and partly—more particularly in the rural areas—by District Nurse-Midwives.

The year began with a staff of 11 whole-time Health Visitors out of an establishment of 13, these covering approximately one half of the County's area. One resignation occurred during the year and the vacancy was subsequently filled.

One trainee under the Council's scheme was successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's certificate; she was appointed to fill a vacancy at Stamford. The total at the end of the year was therefore 12.

The position regarding the 22 District Nurse-Midwives undertaking health visiting remained unchanged, there being no vacancies among personnel in this category.

One whole-time Health Visitor attended a post-graduate training course during the year.

The following statistics relate to the home visiting undertaken by the Health Visiting Staff during the year under review:—

Children under 1 year of age:	First visits	2,354.	Total visits	12,033
„ age 1 and under 2 years:	„	„	„	9,380
„ 2 but „ 5 „:	„	„	„	15,653
(No. of children under 5 visited during year: 10,235).				
*Expectant mothers:	First visits	74.	Total visits	138
Tuberculous households:	„	„	„	1,341
Other cases (i.e., Care and After-Care, Infectious Disease, etc.):	„	„	„	1,317
Total home visits—				39,862

*excluding visits by District Nurse-Midwife/Health Visitors.

In addition to the above, the Health Visitors were in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics, details of which appear in other sections of the Report.

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Midwifery:

During 1954 notifications of intention to practise were received from 86 midwives, of whom 77 continued to practise in the County at the end of the year, classified as follows:—

Domiciliary midwives employed by the County Council	46
(including 4 occasional reliefs)	
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	31

In addition to the above, 3 notices of intention to practise as Maternity Nurses were received.

The following table shows the number of cases attended during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives (1)	As Mater'y Nurses (2)	As Midwives (3)	As Mater'y Nurses (4)	As Midwives (5)	As Mater'y Nurses (6)
(1) Employed by County Council... ..	697	118	—	—	697	118
(2) Employed by Hospital Management Cmm'tt's	—	—	933	245	933	245
Totals	697	118	933	245	1630	363

In addition to the cases recorded against Item (1) above, the County Council's midwives attended in their own homes 590 institutional cases who were discharged before the fourteenth day after the confinement.

It will be seen from the above table that of the total of 1,993 confinements, 815 took place at home, and 1,178 in maternity units. Whereas prior to the passing of the National Health Service Act, 1946 the majority of confinements took place at home, since that time the tendency has been for more deliveries to take place in maternity institutions, and the continued trend in this direction is illustrated by the following table:—

	Domiciliary Cases			Cases in Institutions		
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	Total	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	Total
1945	867	451	1318	505	383	888
1946	833	544	1377	439	417	856
1947	991	633	1624	450	405	855
1948	927	506	1433	464	375	839
1949	735	467	1202	700	420	1120
1950	822	291	1113	614	424	1038
1951	784	178	962	786	264	1050
1952	772	170	942	841	146	987
1953	736	130	866	789	315	1104
1954	697	118	815	933	245	1178

The non-medical and general supervision of midwives continued to be undertaken by the County Nursing Superintendent and her two Assistants, who together made 28 routine inspections and 29 special visits.

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1948, totalled 137—all domiciliary.

Other notifications from midwives were received as follows:—

Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	31
Laying-out the dead	...	...	...	...	...	3
Liability to be source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	5
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	99
Death of Child	...	...	...	...	...	9

Of the 815 home confinements 680 babies were wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day. Fifty-nine miscarriages were attended against 50 during the previous year. In all 25,285 visits to maternity cases were made by the Council's midwives, 8,245 of which were for ante-natal examination purposes.

Administration of Analgesia:

At the end of the year 73 midwives practising in the County were qualified to administer gas and air. Forty of these were members of the County Council's staff, 3 occasional reliefs on the County Council's staff and the remainder were employed by Hospital Management Committees.

Of the 815 domiciliary confinements in the year, gas and air was administered to 525 cases, i.e. 64 per cent., while Pethidine, an alternative form of analgesia, was given in 244 cases.

Home Nursing:

All general home nursing is undertaken by the County Council's nurse-midwives who devote approximately half of their time to home nursing.

Details of the work undertaken during the year are given in the following statement:—

Type of Case Visited	No. of Cases	No. of Visits
Medical	1,816	30,421
Surgical	1,233	17,026
Infectious Diseases	9	61
Tuberculosis	51	1,335
Maternal Complications	34	358
Others	10	100
TOTALS	3,153	49,301

Of the 3,153 cases visited 1,127, or 35 per cent., were 65 years of age or over and 425, or 13 per cent., were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year.

GENERAL

Staff:

At the beginning of the year there were 42 domiciliary nurse-midwives on the staff. One, having successfully completed a Health Visitor's course of training at the Council's expense, was appointed

to a post as a Health Visitor, and her place was filled by a new appointment.

One nurse married during the year but remained in the service.

The total staff at the end of the year was therefore still 42.

One nurse attended a short Refresher Course.

Transport :

The order for a new car, outstanding at the end of 1953, was delivered in 1954. A second car was allocated to Stamford, it being considered desirable that each of the Stamford Nurses should have a car. The Skellingthorpe Nurse, who had previously provided her own car for her duties, sold this car and was subsequently provided with a Council car. One old car, surplus to requirements, was sold. Permission was given to another Nurse to provide her own car.

The final position with regard to the cars in the Nursing Service was as follows:—

County Council cars	...	...	...	...	41
Private cars provided by Nurses	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/>
Total cars in Nursing Service	...	...	...	...	46
					<hr/>

Housing :

In my last report it was mentioned that 2 houses of the County Council's programme for nurses' houses had been completed and 2 more had reached an advanced stage of construction. These latter were duly completed and occupied in 1954.

Tenders were invited for others, but in only 2 cases were the quotations acceptable to the Ministry of Health, namely, for houses at Navenby and Heckington, and building was started towards the end of the year.

During the year the Council was given the opportunity of acquiring by direct negotiation the Nurses' Home, No. 70 Castle-gate, Grantham, which the trustees had decided to sell. Agreement was reached with the District Valuer for a purchase price of £3,000, and this received Ministry approval. The furniture and other contents were also acquired by the County Council at an agreed figure. Under County Council ownership the Home will continue to be used for housing District Nurse/Midwives in Grantham.

The total number of houses for Nurses owned by the County Council at the end of the year was 9, these being situated as follows:—

Barkston, Billingham, Digby, Grantham, Helpringham,
Nocton, Rippingale, Sleaford, Waddington.

With regard to the Sleaford house, this is not really suitable for District Nurses, but was bought in 1951 as a matter of extreme

necessity and urgency. The Ministry has since agreed to the building of a new house and has approved plans. Negotiations for a suitable site, centrally situated, were well advanced by the end of the year, and it is hoped that building will start during 1955.

While the Council's original programme of housing for nurses was framed according to needs revealed as a result of a survey in 1949, changes in circumstances occur from time to time, necessitating an extension of the programme. The purchase of the Nurses' Home at Grantham is a case in point, as had the Council not acquired it, when given the opportunity, they would have been faced with the prospect of having no accommodation to offer the Nurses occupying the house who would have had to vacate the property when it was sold. There remains the possibility that comparable circumstances may arise elsewhere at short notice, necessitating further additions to the Council's programme.

There is not the slightest doubt that the offer of suitable accommodation is a great attraction when advertising a vacancy.

The agreement between the County Council and the Kesteven Nursing Association, as modified in April 1950, under which certain local nursing functions were delegated by the County Council to the County Nursing Association, was terminated by request of the County Nursing Association on the 31st March, 1954. This had become necessary by reason of the fact that the participating District Nursing Associations were so few in number that it was no longer possible for the County Nursing Association to carry out the intentions of the agreement.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

There was no alteration in the scheme for Diphtheria Immunisation or Vaccination against Smallpox under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as set out in my Annual Report for 1948.

Vaccination:

A slight increase occurred in the number of children under one year of age who were vaccinated during the year.

The number of persons vaccinated in 1954 was as follows:—

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
No. vaccinated	461	77	47	50	89	724
No. re-vaccin'd	—	4	10	29	126	169

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Table A below indicates the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation or received a secondary or reinforcing injection during 1954, while Table B gives details of the number of children at the 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date, i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1940.

A.

	Age at date of final injection (as regards (i)) or of reinforcing injection (as regards (ii)).			
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	TOTAL Under 15
(i) No. who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	486	836	168	1,490
(ii) No. who received a secondary or reinforcing injection ...	—	98	952	1,050

B.

Age at 31/12/54 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1954	1 to 4 1953-1950	5 to 9 1949-1945	10 to 14 1944-1940	Total under 15
No. immunised	111	4,429	8,200	6,937	19,677
Estimated mid-year Child population	2,000	9,000	20,200		31,200

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The statistics for the year show a further increase in the volume of work carried out by the Service, there being an increase of 35,425 miles and 4,828 patients in comparison with the figures for 1953. Once again, the greater part of this increase is due to a heavier demand for the transportation of sitting cases.

Ambulances:

The number and disposition of County Council-owned ambulances is as follows:—

Bedford 28 h.p. Spurlings (short-wheelbase) ...	8
Bedford 28 h.p. Spurlings (long-wheelbase) ...	2

The ambulances operate from the following centres:—

Grantham Ambulance Station ...	4
Sleaford Ambulance Station ...	3
Bourne Ambulance Station ...	2
Bourne Isolation Hospital ...	1

During the year all ambulances were equipped with oxygen resuscitation outfits in place of the outfits previously carried, which were designed to administer both oxygen and carbon dioxide concurrently. This action followed the receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 24 53 issued to all Local Health Authorities on the 13th November, 1953, in which the Minister stated that he had been advised by the Medical Research Council that for the purpose of first-aid resuscitation in ambulances pure oxygen only should be used and not a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Sitting-Case Vehicles:

Two new vehicles were purchased during the year:—

One Bedford Utilecon Sitting-case Vehicle	HTL 63
One Vauxhall Wyvern Saloon	HTL 71

One vehicle, a 1946 Vauxhall 12 h.p. Saloon car was sold during the year.

The Council's fleet of sitting-case vehicles comprises:

Bedford Utilecon type	...	...	5
Vauxhall Wyvern Saloon Cars	...	...	2

The above vehicles are based as follows:—

Grantham Ambulance Station	...	1 car
		1 Utilecon
Sleaford Ambulance Station	...	1 car
		2 Utilecons
Bourne Ambulance Station	...	1 Utilecon
Stamford	... ..	1 Utilecon

Owner-drivers of private cars:

Seven owner-drivers were available from time to time for the conveyance of sitting patients in the area covered by the directly provided ambulance service, being paid at the standard rate of 6d. per mile.

Garaging and Servicing:

The garage accommodation at Swinegate, Grantham, Playhouse Yard, Westgate, Sleaford, and Queen's Road, Bourne, remains satisfactory.

The routine servicing of vehicles is carried out where possible by the whole-time drivers, the remainder of the necessary servicing and maintenance being undertaken by the commercial garages supplying part-time ambulance drivers.

Personnel:

- (a) *Whole-time Drivers.* — Two additional whole-time drivers were appointed during the year—one to serve at Sleaford and one to man the County Council's sitting-case vehicle operating from Stamford. The latter driver was taken over

from the British Red Cross Society. Stamford, upon cessation of the Agency Car Service hitherto provided by that organisation. Nine whole-time drivers are now employed by the Council—3 at Grantham, 3 at Sleaford, 2 at Bourne and 1 at Stamford. By arrangement with the Peterborough Area Hospital Management Committee, a driver from the Bourne Isolation Hospital is available to drive the ambulance which is permanently based at that Hospital for the transportation of infectious and tuberculous cases in that part of the County.

- (b) *Part-time Drivers*.—In order to give the whole-time drivers at Grantham and Sleaford adequate relief from stand-by duty outside normal working hours, 5 part-time retained drivers are employed—3 at Grantham and 2 at Sleaford. Such relief is provided at Bourne by drivers supplied by a commercial garage. Additional part-time drivers are supplied when necessary during normal workings hours by the garage firms which undertake the servicing and maintenance of ambulance service vehicles at Grantham, Sleaford and Bourne.
- (c) *Attendants*.—Members of the undermentioned organisations continue to serve as ambulance attendants in a voluntary capacity, and carry out their duties in a most efficient manner:—

Grantham—British Red Cross Society.

Sleaford—St. John Ambulance Brigade and Sleaford and District Voluntary First Aid and Ambulance Unit.

Bourne—British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Stamford Car Service:

Following the decision of the British Red Cross Society in Stamford to cease to provide a sitting-case car service on an agency basis on behalf of the Kesteven, Northamptonshire, Rutland and Soke of Peterborough County Councils with effect from 31st March, 1954, the County Council commenced to operate a directly provided service, and undertook to act as agent for the other three participating authorities. The directly provided service commenced on 1st April, 1954. One whole-time driver is employed to drive a Bedford Utelecon type sitting-case vehicle, the remainder of the work being allotted to owner-drivers of private cars who are paid at the standard rate of 6d. per mile. The service is administered locally in conjunction with the County Council Ambulance Headquarters at Sleaford by a part-time administrative assistant who is responsible for receiving calls, routing vehicles and maintaining records.

Statistics for the Year 1954:

A. Directly operated Service:

Depot	Ambulances			Sitting-Case Cars			Totals		
	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients
Grantham	43,044	2,405	3,910	58,007	3,254	6,055	101,051	5,659	9,965
Sleaford	53,219	1,027	6,234	77,600	1,396	5,054	130,819	2,423	11,288
Bourne	28,681	777	1,700	27,292	499	1,546	55,973	1,276	3,246
Totals	124,944	4,209	11,844	162,899	5,149	12,655	287,843	9,358	24,499

Average Journey: 30.76 miles.

B. STAMFORD.—Summary of journeys undertaken in respect of Kesteven patients conveyed by ambulances of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and sitting-case cars of the British Red Cross Society (operating up to 31st March, 1954) and the County Council (operating from 1st April, 1954).

AMBULANCES			SITTING-CASE CARS			TOTALS		
Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients
9,710	630	1,069	43,907	1,327	4,033	53,617	1,957	5,102

Average Journey: 27.31 miles.

C. NORTH KESTEVEN (and part of East Kesteven)—Agency Service provided by the Lincoln Corporation:

The following statistics relating to Kesteven patients carried by vehicles of the Lincoln Ambulance Service under the Joint Scheme have been provided by the Lincoln Corporation Health Department:

AMBULANCES			SITTING-CASE CARS			TOTALS		
Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients
35,986	1,021	4,124	57,285	1,269	4,440	93,271	2,290	8,564

Average Journey: 40.73 miles.

D. Summary for the whole of the administrative county.

AMBULANCES			SITTING-CASE CARS			TOTALS		
Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients	Mile-ages	Journeys	Patients
170,640	5,860	17,037	264,091	7,745	21,128	434,731	13,605	38,165

Average Journey: 31.95 miles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis:

During the year the Authority's Health Visitors, whose duties include those of Tuberculosis visiting, made 1,341 visits to patients to give advice as necessary and furnish reports on social circumstances and contacts. Arrangements for the interchange of information between the County Health Department and Chest Physicians, etc.—details of which have appeared in recent previous Reports—continued to operate satisfactorily. Liaison between the Department and the Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit, which serves (along with other parts of Lincolnshire) approximately three-quarters of the population of Kesteven, was further strengthened by the appointment in May of Miss Wattam as joint Almoner of the County Council and the Grantham Hospital Management Committee. The Council's attempts to fill a full-time appointment, vacant since August, 1951, had met with no success and it was gratifying, therefore, to be able to co-operate with this hospital authority in making this appointment. Miss Wattam's time is divided approximately equally between the hospital and local authority services. Time does not permit her to be in regular attendance at the Lincoln Chest Clinic but she is available at Grantham and undertakes any social work referred from the physicians or nursing staff at either clinic. Following consultation with Dr. Butcher, Miss Wattam pays a monthly visit to local sanatoria in an endeavour to foresee social problems likely to arise on discharge and, where necessary, to assist patients living in the Kesteven area towards resettlement in the community. A report of the work of the Almoner is given on pages 32-34.

Reporting on the work of the Chest Unit during the year, Dr. H. G. H. Butcher, its Chief Medical Officer, states:—

"In 1954 the work of the Unit continued unchanged, its main work being the diagnosis and assessment of every possible case of Tuberculosis referred followed by the treatment of the patient concerned. Closely allied with this side of the work is the examination of contacts, All adult contacts are filmed, while all the child contacts have Mantoux tests; those negative to 1:100 are offered B.C.G.

"There are two Clinics dealing with Kesteven cases in this area—Grantham and Lincoln (Mint Lane). At Grantham there was in 1954 a drop in the number of notifications—37 as against 45 in 1953 and 49 in 1952. It will be interesting to see if this fall is maintained in the future. The number of contacts examined at Grantham was 101, of which four were found to be tuberculous;

reference to the following table will show the comparative figures for the previous five years:—

GRANTHAM

	Notifications	Contacts	Found Tuberculous
1949	12	41	3
1950	10	107	4
1951	40	125	2
1952	49	131	7
1953	45	50	3
1954	37	101	1

“At Lincoln (Mint Lane) there were 34 notifications of Tuberculosis with 95 contact examinations, none of which was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Unfortunately it is not possible this year to produce a similar table to the Grantham table for the Kesteven cases, but an effort will be made to build up similar tables for future reference.

“As a general principle only quiescent cases of Tuberculosis return to work and these are never a danger to their fellow workers; further, the type of work is discussed with the patient by the Chest Physician concerned. The position of the chronic positive is extremely difficult; clearly he cannot be kept off work for ever, merely because the sputum is occasionally positive. Each case must be judged on its merits. Full enquiry is made where a known case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is found to be at work in the food trade, and appropriate action taken.

“If a person dies of Tuberculosis and has not been notified during life this would be dealt with, as far as the contacts are concerned, in the same way as any case occurring during life provided that information is sent through to me by the Medical Officer of Health.”

B.C.G. Vaccination:

All “Mantoux negative” children of known cases of tuberculosis are vaccinated with B.C.G. During 1954, 35 children were treated, compared with 31 in 1953 and 33 in 1952.

Mass Radiography:

The two mass radiography units which serve Kesteven come under the direction of the Sheffield and East Anglian Regional Hospital Boards and operate from Lincoln and Cambridge respectively.

One visit only was made by each of the units — namely to Sleaford and Bourne—during the year and following are brief particulars extracted from the reports received on the surveys undertaken:—

	SLEAFORD			BOURNE		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
No. attending for X-ray:—						
(a) General public, etc. ...	423	581	1004	693	605	1298
(b) School Leavers and Staff (Teaching and Canteen), etc. ...	278	311	589	254	251	505
No. recalled for full size films	11	34	45	39	25	64
No. referred for clinical examination	4	16	20	8	7	15
<i>Analysis of findings:—</i>						
Cardiac abnormality ...	1	6	7	8	1	9
Pulmonary tuberculosis—						
(i) Post Primary Inactive	2	6	8	12	11	23
(ii) Newly discovered significant lesions—						
(a) requiring treatment	—	2	2	1	3	4
(b) requiring observation at Chest Clinic	—	—	—	2	2	4

Advantage was taken of the two occasions during the year, namely in March and December, when the Lincoln Unit was operating in Lincoln by sending “leavers” from the schools in the northern part of the County for examination. Transport was arranged by the Kesteven Education Committee and some 218 children attended; in only one case was a child recalled for further X-ray and this revealed no abnormality.

General:

During the year 5 sleeping shelters were out on loan under the Council's scheme for open air treatment of tuberculous patients, and 33 cases considered to be in need of extra nourishment were provided with free liquid milk. One single bedstead and mattress was issued on loan.

Four patients were undergoing a course of rehabilitation at Papworth Village Settlement; the County Council accepts responsibility from the time when these patients are considered fit to undertake five hours work daily.

During the year 13 patients who were being nursed at home received assistance under the County Council's Home Help Scheme.

It is the policy of the Authority to arrange for the X-ray examination of any Home Helps before they commence duty with

a family where tuberculosis is present in the household. During the year 7 Home Helps were X-rayed.

The Council's medical staff undertook the medical examination of 56 entrants to teachers' training colleges and 16 entrants to the teaching profession in accordance with Ministry of Education Circular 240: X-ray examination has to be undergone by persons in the former group prior to their completion of training and taking up teaching work; those in the latter group, e.g. the occasional relief teacher or person coming direct from university, have now to undergo X-ray examination before they are appointed as teachers.

Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency:

Reference to the community care work undertaken amongst persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness appears on page 37 of this Report in the section dealing with the Mental Health Services provided by the Authority.

Illness Generally:

When requested by general practitioners, hospitals or other agencies, the County Council continued to assist under their scheme patients being nursed at home or after discharge from hospital.

No cases were referred in 1954 for admission to recuperative holiday homes under the County Council's arrangements.

Towards the end of the year a laundry scheme for the aged sick, organised by a local committee and run by volunteers in conjunction with the local doctors and home nurses, commenced operation in the Deepings area in the south of the County. The necessary equipment was purchased from funds subscribed by the local inhabitants and installed in premises at Deeping St. James loaned by a tradesman free of charge and put in order by voluntary labour. Nine villages are served by the laundry which maintains a supply of clean bed linen, hand towels, etc. for distribution as necessary. To assist the voluntary committee and encourage them in their efforts, the County Health Committee are contributing a small annual grant to help towards the laundry running costs. Without doubt this is a very praiseworthy undertaking and a good example of what enthusiastic voluntary effort can achieve in helping the aged.

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus:

There were no changes in the Council's arrangements as outlined in previous Reports. Each District Nurse has an ample stock of the smaller items of loan equipment, while the British Red Cross Society, who staff the Medical Loan Depots on behalf of the County Council have, with the Council's assistance, continued to

add to their own comprehensive stocks of articles. The following statistics for the year give some indication of the valuable work which these Depots are undertaking:—

Depot			No. of issues made	No. of individual Cases who benefited
Grantham	...	...	277	184
Stamford	...	...	217	117
Sleaford	...	...	287	173
TOTALS			811	504

Health Education:

The medical and nursing staff of the Public Health Department continued to devote part of their time to giving talks on health topics at Infant Welfare Centres, meetings of Women's Institutes, etc. Much useful work in this field is also done by personal contact with parents, etc. during the Health Visitor's regular domiciliary visiting.

An annual grant is made by the County Council to the Central Council for Health Education who give assistance by producing posters, leaflets and suitable health propaganda material for display and issue at Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres.

Medico-Social Work:

As reported earlier in this section, Miss D. M. Wattam commenced duty as Almoner, jointly with the County Council and the Grantham Hospital Management Committee, in May. She reports as follows:—

"This report covers the period from May 10th, 1954, to the end of the year, 31st December, 1954. During this time medico-social work has been undertaken for two hundred and twenty-two patients, and statistical information showing the types of problem encountered and action taken in solution is given below:—

PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH:	Nos.
Admission to and Discharge from Hospital, or care at home	103
Matrimonial and Domestic difficulties including Care of Children, Housing and General Advice	97
Convalescence	16
Employment, Rehabilitation, Education or Training	21
Finance, Clothing and Material Needs	49
Requests from Physicians for Social Investigation and Report	6

ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE :							Nos.
Home Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Discussion with Relatives	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Referrals to Statutory sources, including Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, Home Nursing and other departments of the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Referrals to Voluntary Associations and Employers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Reference to Almoners, other hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Reference to General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

"As there has been an interval of three years without an Almoner the duties undertaken for the County Council have been analogous to the starting of a new department. After-care work has been initiated following consultation with the Chest Physician, and Venereologist for the North, West, and East Kesteven areas. Other patients sick at home have been referred from a number of sources including General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Almoners from outside the area, and officers of the National Assistance Board and it seems that there is ample scope for further development of the work. The helpful co-operation of other departments of the Local Authority, and of officials of the Ministry of Labour and National Assistance Boards has been very much appreciated.

"Taking into account the difficulties to be expected in a rural area the existing statutory and voluntary social services appear to be reasonably adequate. One notable exception is the present lack of a readily available fund to meet urgent needs for which there is no statutory provision. One or two instances where such a fund might have been of great assistance have already been experienced, and it is hoped that the following example will illustrate the sort of problem which may be expected to arise occasionally, and for which there is often no local provision.

"A young boy aged 15 years who has been a chronic invalid since he was 5 years old, whose mother was referred to the Almoner by the General Practitioner because she was finding it difficult to meet the costs of the extra nourishment which the boy needed.

"The family consisted of mother, father and one other child younger than the patient. The father had a light job in one of the local industries and his weekly wage was just below £6 per week. On the patient's 15th birthday the one Family Allowance was withdrawn and it was this reduction in income which was making it impossible for the mother to make ends meet. The National Assistance Board could make an allowance to the boy when he reached the age of 16 years, but could not help during his fifteenth year, and there was no local charity which could be approached for temporary help.

"It seemed unreasonable to expect that a family living on this income level, and bringing up an invalid child should have a reserve of money, and as there was a medical recommendation establishing the child's need for extra nourishment, an approach was made to a Charitable Trust in the London area, and although normally the funds are restricted to people living within London, the trustees were able to make an exception in this case and agreed to make a weekly allowance of 10/-. And so eventually the need was met, but there was a long delay whilst the application was being made and meetings were held."

BLIND PERSONS

The following information relating to blind persons in the County, kindly supplied by the County Welfare Officer, has been included in this report at the request of the Ministry of Health.

The table below gives details of blind and partially-sighted persons on the County Council's register during the year ended 31st December, 1954:—

	(i) Blind	(ii) Partially-sighted
(a) Registered at 1st January, 1954	302	77
(b) New registrations during the year	56	29
(c) De-certified cases re-registered	1	—
(d) Deaths	29	5
(e) Transfers to other areas ...	10	1
(f) Transfers from other areas ...	5	2
(g) Transfers from blind to partially-sighted category (included in (b) (ii) above)	2	—
(h) Transfers from partially-sighted to blind category (included in (b) (i) above)	—	5
(i) Recovered sight	3	1
(j) Registered at 31st December, 1954	320	96

The age groups of the persons newly registered during the year were as follows:—

0 to 15 years	...	...	1
16 to 59 years	...	...	6
60 to 69 years	...	...	15
70 to 79 years	...	...	31
80 years and over	...	...	29
Total	...	...	<u>85</u>

The proportion of newly registered persons aged 60 years and over represents over 90% of the new registrations compared with 77% the previous year. It will be noted from the table below that in 47 cases registered during the year no treatment has been recommended by the certifying ophthalmologists. The high proportion of aged persons is the chief explanation of this.

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ...	19	5	—	23
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	25	2	—	11
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	10	—	—	5

Ophthalmia neonatorum:

There was one case of this disease notified in Kesteven under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926-37, during the year. Subsequent follow-up revealed that vision was unimpaired.

DOMESTIC HELP

There were no changes during the year in the Domestic Help Service arrangements in the County, the day-to-day administrative work continuing to be undertaken directly at Grantham by County Health Department personnel and in the remainder of the area by staff provided under the agency arrangement with the W.V.S.

The difficulty of recruitment of the right type of help was largely overcome with the introduction of improved rates of pay on a national basis, some two years ago. The problem of finding suitable personnel does however occasionally occur in the smaller villages and remoter areas where, owing to the impossibility of their being guaranteed sufficient regular work under the Service, women take up other forms of employment offering this advantage. It is sometimes necessary, therefore, to meet demands from these areas by sending helps from town centres or larger villages.

As will be seen from the statistical table appended to this section of the Report, there was again a considerable increase in the work carried out under the Service. The rise was general throughout the County and continued to be due almost entirely to the

increased call for assistance from the aged chronic sick. There can be no doubt as to the great value the Domestic Help Service is rendering in these cases; it frequently happens that when regular home help can be supplied the removal of a patient to a hospital is delayed or even prevented, and this in itself is of great advantage in that the patients are relieved of the anxiety that such a disturbance would arouse in their minds. In addition they have the satisfaction of being able to remain in their own homes and familiar surroundings.

It follows that with the ageing of the population the demand for help in cases of this type is bound to continue to rise. Quite naturally if help is to be given to one deserving case it cannot be denied to another with equally deserving claims. Apart from the increase in the number of elderly sick assisted, although only the minimum number of hours of help commensurate with the needs of each particular case is granted, a rise in the number of hours of assistance allotted is bound to occur as patients advance in age or becomes progressively more infirm.

The service is now generally acknowledged by doctors and nurses to be of great assistance in the care of the sick and is looked upon as an essential ancillary to the professional services rendered by them.

Area	Cases assisted					Number of helps employed at 31/12/54 (all part-time)	Total Hours worked by Helps
	Mater-nity	T.B.	Chronic sick, including aged and infirm	Others	Total		
Grantham							
1953	6	7	126	20	159	58	28,723
1954	4	6	168	13	191	65	31,900
Sleaford							
1953	3	3	42	13	61	21	10,817
1954	8	3	52	19	82	36	19,085
North Kesteven							
1953	4	2	8	21	35	5	5,600
1954	6	1	26	11	44	12	7,126
Stamford							
1953	8	2	22	26	58	13	9,387
1954	9	2	40	15	66	19	13,002
Bourne							
1953	4	1	30	3	38	11	7,739
1954	3	1	35	6	45	12	8,937
Totals							
1953	25	15	228	83	351	108	62,266
1954	30	13	321	64	428	144	83,050

MENTAL HEALTH

I. Administration:

(a) *Sub-Committee.*

Matters relating to the administration of the Mental Health Services in the County are dealt with by the Mental Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Care Sub-Committee which meets at approximately quarterly intervals. This Committee consists of 20 members, 14 of whom are County Councillors and the remainder co-opted members.

(b) *Staff.*

The County Medical Officer of Health is the chief executive officer of the Mental Health Services and is also a designated officer for providing certificates of mental defects under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Other officers, similarly designated, were the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and two of the Assistants, viz., Dr. R. M. Ross and Dr. H. Ellis Smith.

There were no changes during the year in the non-medical staff of the service (details of whom appear on page 5 of this Report) except that a female social worker was appointed in November who, in addition to her normal welfare duties, will give handicraft instruction to suitable mental defectives in their own homes.

(c) *Co-ordination.*

Co-ordination between the Authority and the Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees, as described in earlier Reports, continued to be satisfactory. The placing of defectives requiring institutional care was still a problem owing to the continued general shortage of accommodation. However, we are indebted to Dr. J. S. Robson, Medical Superintendent of the local mental deficiency hospital and ancillary institutions, who always does his best to help. A full report on each case requiring institutional care now accompanies applications for admission to Dr. Robson for his guidance, and in completing this the examining medical officer gives an indication as to the degree of priority that should be given.

(d) *Delegation of Duties.*

There was no delegation of duties to voluntary societies or organisations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.*

No arrangements were made for the further training of the mental health staff during the year.

2. Work undertaken in the Community:

(a) *Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946—Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

Discharge reports on cases of mental illness are received from the local mental hospitals and follow-up work continues to be undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers. A Child Guidance Service—a full report of which is given in my Annual Report as Principal School Medical Officer for the year—is now in operation in the County and is already proving its value as a preventive service in the field of child mental health.

The supervision of mental defectives in the community continued to be carried out by the Duly Authorised Officers. As previously mentioned a female social worker is now employed in the Service. She has carried out a survey of all mental defectives living in their homes with a view to arranging handicraft lessons for those among them who will be able to benefit.

Three mentally defective children were accommodated in mental deficiency institutions for short periods under the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, by Duly Authorised Officers.*

Details of cases dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1954, are as follows:—

(1)	Patients from the area of Kesteven certified under the Lunacy Act, 1890	... ..	42
(2)	Patients admitted from this area to hospitals under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	... ..	39
	(Of these, 8 were later certified, 6 were discharged, 2 died, and 23 became voluntary patients).		
(3)	Patients admitted under Section 21	... ..	4
	(Of these, 1 became a voluntary patient and the others were subsequently certified).		
(4)	Patients from the areas of other Local Health Authorities who were dealt with at mental hospitals in this area	... ..	34
	(Of these, 32 were certified and 2 were found to be not certifiable).		

In addition, 141 persons from this area were admitted to mental hospitals for voluntary treatment during the year.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.*

- (i) Thirty-four cases were ascertained during 1954, 31 of these being found "subject to be dealt with." Of the 34 cases ascertained, 21 were notified by the Local Education Authority, 8 by other authorities, 4 by Duly Authorised Officers, and 1 through the County

Assizes. Their disposal was as follows:— 5 were admitted to mental deficiency institutions, 26 were placed under statutory supervision and 3 placed under voluntary supervision.

At 31st December, 1954, there were 129 cases under statutory supervision and 124 cases under voluntary supervision. These figures included 25 cases accommodated in a residential establishment provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, 2 cases in hospital and 2 in Children's Homes.

- (ii) There were no cases under guardianship during the year.
- (iii) There are no Occupation Centres for mental defectives in the County.

During the year, 19 patients were admitted to mental deficiency institutions, and at 31st December, 1954, there were 19 patients awaiting admission. Of this number, 10 were considered to be in urgent need of institutional care.

The following table shows the number of mental defectives within the County at the end of the year:—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) in mental deficiency institutions or on licence therefrom	98	83	181
(2) under statutory supervision ...	74	55	129
(3) under voluntary supervision ...	60	64	124
	<hr/> 232 <hr/>	<hr/> 202 <hr/>	<hr/> 434 <hr/>

I am obliged to Mr. W. E. Vickers, Chief Authorised Officer, for the statistical information given in this section.

3. Ambulance Service:

The County Council's ambulance service is available for the transportation of cases of mental illness or defectiveness and all mental health workers, both non-medical and medical, are authorised to call out ambulances or sitting-case cars as necessary.

Where it is necessary for trained attendants to accompany patients, these are provided by arrangement with the appropriate Hospital Management Committees.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Eight hundred and thirty-one cases of infectious diseases were notified to the District Medical Officers of Health during 1954 compared with 3,180 in 1953, 2,068 in 1952, 2,794 in 1951 and 2,465 in 1950.

The Notification Rates per 1,000 total population were as follows:—

									County of Kesteven
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Para-typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.63
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.56
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.01
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.58
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
„ „ (Non-Paralytic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01

A Table showing the distribution, etc., of the notified cases will be found on page 57 of this Report.

Smallpox. — No cases of this disease were notified in the County; the last occasion upon which Smallpox occurred in Kesteven was in 1931.

Typhoid Fever.—No case was notified in the County during the year.

Para-typhoid Fever.—Ten cases of this disease were notified during the year, seven of which occurred in the Bourne Urban District.

Scarlet Fever.—Two hundred and eleven cases were recorded, compared with 140 in 1953, and an average of 149 during the years 1947-1953. No fewer than 87 or 41 per cent. of the total were notified during the first three months of the year.

Diphtheria.—For the fourth year in succession no case of this disease was notified.

Measles.—Two hundred and two cases of this disease were notified to the District Medical Officers of Health during the year, and of these 82 occurred in the South Kesteven Rural District and 73 in the North Kesteven Rural District. The disease was chiefly prevalent in the last three months of the year when 155 or 77 per cent, of the total were notified. There was one death. The following is a summary of the cases notified and the deaths registered during the past ten years:—

Year	Cases	Deaths
1945	1,093	1
1946	111	—
1947	1,056	—
1948	2,592	—
1949	396	1
1950	1,660	1
1951	1,640	—
1952	1,159	—
1953	2,045	—
1954	202	1

Whooping Cough.—Two hundred and sixty-one cases were notified during the year, compared with 804 in 1953, and an average of 530 during the years 1947-1953. No fewer than 107 or 41 per cent. of the total were notified during the last three months of the year, and of these 43 occurred in the Borough of Grantham. There were no fatalities.

Pneumonia. — Only Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonias are notifiable, and 75 cases coming within these categories were notified during 1954, compared with 134 in 1953 and 93 in 1952. Deaths from all forms of Pneumonia numbered 58—6 less than last year.

Erysipelas.—Twenty cases (18 in 1953) were notified in the County during the year, representing a notification rate of 0.15 per thousand of the total population.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Eleven cases (8 Paralytic and 3 Non-paralytic) were recorded during the year, compared with 16 (7 Paralytic and 9 Non-paralytic) in 1953. There was one death—that of a young schoolgirl.

Meningococcal Infection.—Two cases were notified during the year, compared with 3 in 1953.

Food Poisoning.—Three cases were recorded during 1954.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case was notified in the County during the year, but vision was left unimpaired.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The 15 cases reported during 1954 represent a Notification Rate of 6.98 per thousand total births (live and still). The average number of notifications received during the previous 5 years was 8.

Dysentery.—There were 19 cases of this disease notified during the year, and of these 7 occurred in the North Kesteven Rural District and 6 in the East Kesteven Rural District.

Malaria. — One case was notified during 1954, but this was believed to have been contracted abroad.

TUBERCULOSIS

Details of the new cases of Tuberculosis (including 13 inward transfers, 12 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory—from other areas) coming to the notice of the County Health Department during the year under review, and of the deaths from this disease are as follows:—

Age Groups	New Notifications (including Supplemental Return)				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 „	4	5	5	4	—	—	—	—
15—24 „	7	22	3	4	—	—	1	—
25—44 „	26	22	3	4	1	4	—	—
45—64 „	15	2	1	1	6	2	—	—
65—74 „	3	1	1	1	4	1	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	56	53	13	14	11	7	1	—

Of the 136 new cases notified 5 (respiratory) coming to light from death returns, were included in the Supplemental Return to the Ministry of Health.

In comparison, there were 150 new cases in 1953, 131 respiratory and 19 non-respiratory, 138 in 1952 (114 and 24), 139 in 1951 (114 and 25) and 157 in 1950 (131 and 26).

The 18 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis represent a mortality rate of 0.14 per thousand of the total population—somewhat lower than the average for the previous 5 years.

The 1 death from non-respiratory (spine) tuberculosis was equivalent to a death rate of 0.01. Comparative information relating to the deaths from tuberculosis during the last decennium is

given below and shows the progressive fall in mortality rates of Tuberculosis.

<i>Respiratory Tuberculosis:</i>				<i>Non-Resp. Tuberculosis:</i>			
		No. of Deaths	Death Rate			No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1945	...	22	0.20			9	0.08
1946	...	37	0.33			10	0.09
1947	...	42	0.36			10	0.09
1948	...	32	0.27			7	0.06
1949	...	30	0.25			5	0.04
1950	...	26	0.20			5	0.04
1951	...	23	0.17			8	0.06
1952	...	23	0.17			4	0.03
1953	...	17	0.13			6	0.05
1954	...	18	0.14			1	0.01

Institutional Treatment:

From information received from District Medical Officers of Health and the Chest Physicians of the Sheffield and East Anglian Regional Hospital Boards, a total of 196 individual patients received treatment in institutions during the year compared with 194 in 1953, 174 in 1952, 150 in 1951 and 108 in 1950—176 for respiratory or suspected respiratory tuberculosis and 20 for other forms.

	<i>Respiratory</i>			<i>Non-Resp.</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Boston Isolation Hospital ...	11	1	12	—	—	—	12
Bourne Isolation Hospital ...	15	8	23	—	—	—	23
Bramblewood Sanatorium, Holt ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Branston Hall Hospital ...	7	69	76	1	—	1	77
Creton Sanatorium ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
East Dereham Isolation Hospital ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Foxby Hill Isolation Hospital ...	18	—	18	—	—	—	18
Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital ...	1	—	1	1	3	4	5
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital ...	—	—	—	5	2	7	7
Kelling Sanatorium ...	8	4	12	—	—	—	12
Leicester Isolation Hospital ...	1	5	6	—	—	—	6
Lincoln City Isolation and Chest Hospital ...	16	15	31	1	—	1	32
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton ...	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
Nayland Sanatorium, Colechester ...	—	10	10	—	—	—	10
Newmarket General Hospital ...	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
Nottingham General Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Osgodby Isolation Hospital ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
Papworth Sanatorium ...	8	3	11	—	—	—	11
Papworth Hall Colony ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
Peterborough Memorial Hospital ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
Preston Hall Hospital, Maidstone ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Springfield Hospital, Grimsby ...	2	10	12	—	—	—	12
Stamford and Rutland General Hospital ...	—	—	—	2	1	3	3
Totals ...	100	132	232	11	10	21	253

NOTE.—Fifty-six respiratory and one non-respiratory cases were either transferred from one institution to another or re-admitted during the year.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

Reference is made to the services provided for the welfare of tuberculosis patients in the section dealing with the County Council's scheme for the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care on page 28.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There were no alterations in the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases as given in my Annual Report for 1949.

The following table, compiled from returns submitted by the Medical Officers of hospital treatment centres, shows the number of Kesteven patients who attended for the first time during 1954:—

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total No. of Cases
Nottingham	—	4	6	10
Grantham	6	2	26	34
Lincoln	4	5	22	31
Peterborough	1	1	12	14
Totals ...	11	12	66	89

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies:

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949:

One hundred and one samples of pasteurised milk were taken from the two licensed pasteurising establishments in the County. All the samples satisfied the Methylene Blue Test, but 1 failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test. Investigations at the dairy showed that a fault in the pasteuriser had allowed the temperature to fall. This matter was immediately rectified.

Tuberculosis in Milk:

The joint scheme of biological milk sampling and examination continued to function satisfactorily. One hundred and thirteen samples of milk were taken for biological examination from 109 herds. Ninety nine samples were negative to tubercle bacilli and 4 gave no result. Six samples were positive to brucella abortus and these were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for necessary action.

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders:

I am indebted to Mr. G. A. Moore, the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, for the following report:—

“The number of non-designated herds is still gradually decreasing. During the year 122 non-designated routine herd inspections were carried out, involving 888 cattle. Accredited inspections (prior to 30th September, 1954) totalled 17, involving 236 cattle.

“The number of attested and tuberculin tested herds is increasing. On 31st December, 1954 there were 237 herds licensed to produce tuberculin tested milk, 198 of which were fully attested. There were in addition 6 attested dairy herds not licensed to produce tuberculin tested milk, 89 non-dairy attested herds and 5 non-dairy supervised herds. There were also approximately 166 non-designated herds whose milk is not heat treated. Two hundred and seventy seven tuberculin tested herds were inspected during the year, involving 5,846 cattle.”

Milk in Schools Scheme:

There was substantial improvement in the quality of the milk supplied and on the 31st December, 1954 all schools were being supplied with either pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk.

The numbers and types of individual retailers approved, together with schools supplied were as follows:—

(Comparable figures for 1953 are shown in parenthesis)

14	(14)	Retailers licensed to sell pasteurised milk supplying	...	...	...	168	(158)	Schools
7	(8)	“ Tuberculin Tested ” producers supplying	...	...	...	10	(17)	Schools

Samples of school milk are regularly obtained and submitted for bacteriological and biological examination.

Diseases of Animals:

The Divisional Veterinary Inspector has kindly supplied the following information:—

Tuberculosis Order, 1938:

During the year 1954 only 1 case of tuberculosis in milk was dealt with and 2 animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. One animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Slaughter of Reactors Order. The number of cases dealt with shows a considerable decrease from the previous year.’

Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

The work in connection with sampling under the Act was carried out by the Weights and Measures Department, and I am indebted to Mr .E. T. Hawley, the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the following information:—

“During the period under review, 404 samples were obtained in the areas where the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority, i.e. the Administrative County and the two Boroughs of Grantham and Stamford. As in former years, samples were taken on the basis of 3 per 1,000 of population and the Table at Appendix “A” shows how this was done in the principal rural and urban divisions of the County.

“The articles actually sampled are listed in Appendix “B,” from which it will be seen that most articles of food of common consumption were tested during the year. The 206 samples of milk obtained during the year represent 51% of the total number of all samples taken, a decline of 3% compared with the previous year and much below the figure of 65% which for many years has been the accepted proportion. This is due to the continued decline in the number of separate milk retailers, a trend which is slowly having the effect of concentrating milk distribution in the hands of relatively few large-scale processing concerns. Bottled pasteurised milk is now available in all parts of the County and just as this tends to eliminate the risk of milk-borne infection, it tends, too, to reduce the risk of adulteration. Working in conjunction with officers in adjoining areas, the sampling of milk prior to pasteurisation is undertaken mainly at the processing plants. In addition, samples of bottled milk are taken periodically in all parts of the County. The sale of raw milk from handcans, once a commonplace incident of country life, is now almost a thing of the past.

“The effect of these changes on the quality of milk is very marked, for while 206 samples of milk were obtained during the year, not one was found to be adulterated by the addition of water. The statistics relating to milk are set out in Appendix “C” from which it will be seen that the quality of milk produced and consumed in the County remains well above the minimum legal standard of 3.0% butterfat and 8.5% of other solid constituents.

“One hundred and ninety nine samples of milk and 8 samples of cream were tested in the Department’s laboratory and found to be genuine, while 7 samples of milk and 190 samples of other foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst at Nottingham. Of the 197 samples submitted to the analyst, 15 were found to be adulterated or unsatisfactory (7.6%). The action taken in respect of these unsatisfactory samples is set out in Table IX on page 59 of this Report.

“While the adulteration of milk by the addition of water has become something of a rare event, the occasional sub-standard sample does occur naturally, as for example those taken from a

North Hykeham producer-retailer (Nos. 313 & 314) where it was found that milk taken at the dairy immediately after milking contained as little as 7.93% of solids other than fat, instead of the statutory minimum of 8.50%. Cases such as this are usually found to have an explanation and frequently a remedy, but at this stage the facts are reported to the Milk Production Officer of the Kesteven Agricultural Advisory Service.

"At the suggestion of the Ministry of Food, attention has been focussed during the year on the quality and price of sausages. It will be recalled that the wartime controls were removed in 1953, at which time the standards were 65% of meat in a pork sausage selling at 2 7½d. per lb. and 50% of meat in a beef sausage selling at 1 10½d. per lb. Since the revocation of this statutory control, the quality of sausages has certainly not fallen, indeed, the average meat content of all the pork sausages sampled during the year was 66.3% and the average price 2/9d. per lb. Generally speaking, action in respect of deficiencies has tended, during this transitional period, to be advisory and persuasive rather than penal.

"With two exceptions, the quality of ice cream has been maintained at a well-above-average level. Here again, the explanation is probably not unconnected with the gradual disappearance of the small maker and the emergence of a small number of nationally-known manufacturers, whose products are sold throughout the country on an agency basis. To their credit, these popular makers of ice cream market a product which sets a very high quality standard.

"Early in the year the Ministry of Food advised Food and Drugs Authorities that certain varieties of Spanish oranges might be contaminated with thiourea, a toxic and forbidden preservative being used as a mould suppressant. A sample of oranges taken from a Skellingthorpe retailer was certified by the analyst to be so contaminated. As a result of this and other similar cases, the matter was dealt with at Ministerial level. The use of this noxious preservative has now been discontinued.

"In addition to the quarterly reports which are made to the General Purposes Committee and the County Council, reports are made at similar intervals to the Ministry of Food setting out in detail the action taken in respect of every sample on which the Public Analyst has reported adversely. Annual Reports are also sent to the Medical Officers of Health for the Borough of Grantham and the East Kesteven Rural District Council respectively, setting out the relevant data applicable to their areas. In short, every effort is made to give the greatest possible effect to the terms of the statutes, as they affect this County, and to let those who are interested know what is being done."

APPENDIX "A"

Localities in which samples were taken during the year:

North Kesteven with approximate population of	30,000	...	83	samples
South Kesteven (including Bourne U.D.C.)	20,000	...	61	"
East Kesteven (including Sleaford U.D.C.)	30,000	...	92	"
West Kesteven	18,000	...	50	"
Grantham Borough	25,000	...	86	"
Stamford Borough	11,000	...	32	"

N.B.—Sampling is done on the basis of 3 per 1,000 of population.

APPENDIX "B"

List of articles sampled during the year:

Butterscotch and butter sweets	11	Meat puddings	...	2
Butter	7	Milk	...	206
Cheese and cheese spreads	3	Oranges	...	2
Coffee	1	Parsley	...	1
Condensed milk	5	Pastes (fish and meat)	...	4
Confectionery	4	Peanut butter	...	2
Cooking fats	11	Pepper	...	5
Culinary oils	4	Preserves	...	10
Cream	14	Pudding and cake mixes	...	6
Cream cheese	1	Salt (non-toxic)	...	1
Desiccated coconut	1	Sauces	...	6
Dried apricots	1	Sausages	...	25
Drugs	12	Soft drinks	...	12
Gelatine	2	Soups (tinned)	...	5
Glace cherries	2	Tinned peas	...	3
Ground almonds	3	Vinegar	...	10
Honey	1	Wines, etc.	...	2
Ice cream	12			
Jelly	1			
Margarine	6	TOTAL	...	404

APPENDIX "C"

Statistics relating to milk samples taken during the year:

	Number tested	Average Butter-fat	Average solids other than fat
Morning's milk	92 (97)	3.52% (3.52%)	8.82% (8.70%)
Evening's milk	55 (53)	4.07% (4.36%)	8.91% (8.89%)
Mixed milk	59 (59)	3.67% (3.53%)	8.80% (8.83%)
Average of all	206 (209)	3.75% (3.78%)	8.84% (8.78%)

N.B.—The standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939 (below which milk is presumed to be adulterated until the contrary is proved) is 3.0% of butter-fat and 8.50% of solids other than fat.

The figures in brackets in the above Table are the comparable averages for last year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Housing:

Progress has continued with regard to the provision of new houses. Housing Authorities in the area are now actively engaged in dealing with the reconditioning of older houses which are in relatively sound condition. The reconditioning of such properties will do much not only to improve present housing standards, but also to provide new living accommodation in cases where large houses are sub-divided into flats.

A total of 613 houses was built by the four Rural District Councils during the year.

Improvement Grants—Housing Act, 1949:

Applications dealt with by Rural District Councils (to 31.12.54):

Received	...	...	...	...	157
Approved	...	...	...	...	131
Rejected	...	...	...	...	16
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	3
Under consideration	...	...	...	...	7

Applications submitted to Regional Office of Ministry:

Sent	...	...	...	...	7
Approved	...	...	...	...	7

Water Supplies and Sewerage:

Further progress in provision of piped water supplies, sewers and sewage purification facilities has been made and the following schemes of water supply and sewerage were approved in principle by the County Council during the year:—

Water Supply Schemes:

Stubton, Fenton and Brandon
 Hougham & Marston
 Sedgebrook
 Dyke

Sewerage and Sewage Purification Schemes:

Bourne
 Dyke
 Barkston
 Kirkby La Thorpe
 Metherringham

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1954.

DISTRICT	Popul'n Mid-year 1954 (R.G.Est.)	No. of Live Births			Crude Birth Rate	Nett Birth Rate	No. of Stillbirths			Deaths under 1 year of age			Inf. Mort. Rate	No. of Deaths			C'de D'th R t	Nett Death Rate
		M	F	Total			M	F	Total	M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
Bourne ...	5,030	33	36	69	13.72	13.30	1	-	1	-	1	1	14.5	36	29	65	12.92	11.50
Grantham ...	23,670	176	184	360	15.21	15.21	10	3	13	5	3	8	22.2	142	109	251	10.60	10.18
Sleaford ...	7,500	54	52	106	14.13	14.13	1	1	2	1	1	2	18.9	72	64	136	18.13	15.23
Stamford ...	11,300	74	84	158	13.98	14.40	1	3	4	4	1	5	31.6	86	94	180	15.93	13.06
Total Urb. Dists.	47,500	337	356	693	14.59	14.59	13	7	20	10	6	16	23.1	336	296	632	13.31	11.98
East Kesteven ...	19,870	169	169	338	17.01	17.69	6	1	7	3	1	4	11.8	109	92	201	10.12	11.03
North Kesteven ...	29,410	282	225	507	17.24	17.07	4	3	7	10	4	14	27.6	202	190	392	13.33	13.60
South Kesteven ...	14,870	128	123	251	16.88	17.72	5	1	6	1	4	5	19.9	75	74	149	10.02	9.02
West Kesteven ...	18,150	171	137	308	16.97	16.80	8	3	11	7	5	12	39.0	104	73	177	9.75	9.75
Total Rur. Dists.	82,300	750	654	1404	17.06	17.74	23	8	31	21	14	35	24.9	490	429	919	11.17	11.50
Total Adminis- trative County...	129,800	1087	1010	2097	16.16	16.47	36	15	51	31	20	51	24.3	826	725	1551	11.95	11.71

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1954.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS									
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—		
ALL CAUSES ...	M 336 F 296	10 6	2 4	— 2	5 3	16 8	85 42	83 76	135 155	490 429	21 14	3 3	7 1	10 4	21 24	105 64	128 95	195 224			
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	M 4 F 3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	7 4	—	—	—	—	1 1	4 2	2 1	—			
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3. Syphilitic disease ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	—			
4. Diphtheria ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5. Whooping Cough ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
6. Meningococcal infections ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
8. Measles ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M 1 F 2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M 10 F 4	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	17 10	—	—	—	—	1 1	6 6	1 1	4 9			
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	M 19 F 3	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	M 4 F 3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2			
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M 30 F 32	—	—	—	—	—	12 10	8 12	7 7	46 27	—	—	—	—	—	12 15	18 10	8 8			
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	M 2 F 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
16. Diabetes ...	M 3 F 3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1			
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	M 32 F 48	—	—	—	—	—	6 9	12 12	14 27	51 60	—	—	—	—	—	7 9	15 26	28 33			
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	M 41 F 20	—	—	—	—	2	13 2	13 6	12 12	70 40	—	—	—	—	—	20 10	22 12	33 16			
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	M 10 F 8	—	—	—	—	—	1 8	5 13	2 47	13 99	—	—	—	—	—	4 2	4 21	8 65			
20. Other heart disease ...	M 69 F 79	—	—	—	—	—	4 6	12 3	11 9	23 22	—	—	—	—	—	14 3	10 4	10 12			
21. Other circulatory disease ...	M 15 F 15	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	4 1	1 1			
22. Influenza ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
23. Pneumonia ...	M 9 F 12	—	—	—	—	—	3 1	2 4	2 8	18 19	—	—	—	—	—	4 4	7 2	3 13			
24. Bronchitis ...	M 20 F 9	—	—	—	—	—	9 2	4 4	5 12	15 12	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	3 6	6 6			
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	M 4 F 4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2			
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M 2 F 4	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 3	1 1	1 2			
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	M 4 F 4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3 8	—	—	—	—	—	1 3	1 3	4 4			
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	M 11 F 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	M 4 F 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
31. Congenital malformations ...	M 2 F 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	M 7 F 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	M 8 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	15 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
34. All other accidents ...	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
35. Suicide... ..	M 1 F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	M 1 F 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

TABLE II.—SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY DISTRICT THE NUMBER
AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1954.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	3	2	7	3	5	2	1	11	18
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	3
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
7. Acute poliomyelitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	4
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	6	1	5	14	6	12	3	6	27	41
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	2	11	2	7	22	2	7	2	3	14	36
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	2	5	10	1	5	4	2	12	22
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1	2	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	3	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	2	30	10	20	62	21	29	14	9	73	135
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	2	5	7
16. Diabetes ...	—	3	2	1	6	—	2	1	—	3	9
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	7	31	19	23	80	33	36	19	23	111	191
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	6	20	15	20	61	29	45	23	13	110	171
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	6	8	2	18	7	9	1	8	25	43
20. Other heart disease...	22	62	44	20	148	29	122	25	54	230	378
21. Other circulatory disease ...	3	16	6	10	35	12	14	6	13	45	80
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4
23. Pneumonia ...	5	4	5	7	21	7	22	5	3	37	58
24. Bronchitis ...	2	8	6	13	29	7	10	8	2	27	56
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	4	—	1	5	4	1	—	—	5	10
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	3	1	—	5	—	1	2	—	3	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	4	1	3	8	2	4	—	4	10	18
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	3	—	5	11	2	2	3	1	8	19
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	4	—	1	6	1	5	2	4	12	18
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	3	15	9	24	51	20	39	17	19	95	146
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	4	1	1	7	4	3	4	—	11	18
34. All other accidents ...	—	2	1	6	9	9	9	2	3	23	32
35. Suicide ...	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	4	6
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	3
ALL CAUSES ...	65	251	136	180	632	201	392	149	177	919	1551

TABLE IV.—BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING 1954.

	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Death Rates per 1,000 total Population						Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis (All forms)	Influenza	Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)	Pneumonia	Deaths under 1 year of Age	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years
England and Wales ...	15.2	23.4	11.3	0.003	0.00	0.18	0.05	0.002	0.48	25.5	0.8
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) ...	16.8	25.6	12.0	0.003	0.00	—	0.04	0.003	0.50	29.1	0.9
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Popul'n 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census) ...	15.4	22.3	11.3	0.003	0.00	—	0.05	0.004	0.49	23.8	0.5
County of Kesteven ...	Crude 16.16 Nett 16.47	23.7	Crude 11.95 Nett 11.71	0.000	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.45	24.3	0.00

TABLE V.—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1954.

Address of Centre	Days of Opening	Individual Children who attended			Attendances			Consultations with Medical Officer		
		Born in 1954	Born in 1953	Born in 1952 to 1949	Infants under 1	Children aged 1—5	Total with Aver.	Infants under 1	Children aged 1—5	Total
ANCASTER—... Oddfellows Hall ...	Fourth Thursday ...	10	11	21	58	28	144 (13)	35	47	82
BASSINGHAM— Comrades Hall ...	Second Tuesday ...	5	13	17	71	54	193 (18)	65	106	171
BILLINGBOROUGH— Toller Hall ...	Third Tuesday... ..	20	36	52	161	171	558 (47)	173	205	378
BILLINGHAM— Church Hall ...	Second & Fourth Wednesday	27	24	40	164	94	522 (22)	87	82	169
BOURNE— The Clinic, North Rd.	First and Third Thursday	63	76	89	323	282	1,455 (61)	368	253	621
BRACEBRIDGE HEATH Village Hall ..	Fourth Thursday ...	11	18	33	117	115	349 (29)	88	149	237
BRANSTON— Methodist Chapel ...	Second Tuesday ...	11	16	26	75	79	288 (24)	89	94	183
CASTLE BYTHAM— Village Hall ...	Second Wednesday ...	14	18	15	125	47	237 (20)	65	16	81
CLAYPOLE— Village Hall ...	First Thursday... ..	10	22	34	86	93	280 (23)	38	26	64
COLSTERWORTH— Wesleyan School ...	Fourth Monday ...	6	12	33	71	146	286 (24)	8	15	23
CORBY— Church Room ...	Fourth Friday ...	9	15	17	61	47	202 (17)	77	55	132
EAGLE— Methodist Schoolroom	Second Wednesday ...	10	7	15	29	32	126 (11)	58	49	107

TABLE V (Continued)—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1954.

Address of Centre	Days of Opening	Individual Children who attended				Attendances			Consultations with Medical Officer			
		Born in 1954	Born in 1953	Born in 1952 to 1949	Total	Infants under 1	Children aged 1— 2—5	Children aged 2—5 Aver.	Infants under 1	Children aged 1—5	Total	
FOLKINGHAM— Village Hall ...	First Friday ...	10	8	17	35	74	38	25	137 (11)	55	53	108
FULBECK— Reading Room ...	Last Wednesday ...	24	24	20	68	170	69	48	287 (24)	63	11	74
GRANTHAM— 40 Westgate ...	Every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday a.m. and p.m.	166	173	301	640	3004	649	686	4339 (14)	139	181	320
GRANTHAM— (Harrowby Lane) Methodist Church Hall	Every Wednesday ...	111	66	125	302	1646	366	657	2669 (59)	65	41	106
GREAT GONERBY— Memorial Hall ...	First Wednesday ...	7	7	11	25	56	25	45	126 (11)	16	3	19
HECKINGTON— Village Hall ...	Third Thursday ...	25	38	66	129	205	229	283	717 (60)	94	119	213
INGOLDSBY— Village Hall ...	First Wednesday ...	5	6	18	29	45	39	32	116 (10)	14	11	25
LINCOLN— Doddington Road ...	Third Monday ...	13	18	31	62	57	28	60	145 (13)	34	55	89
LONG BENNINGTON— Village Hall ...	Alternating Second Thursday and Second Monday	14	15	25	54	97	81	68	246 (21)	38	48	86
MARKET DEEPING— Annexe to New Inn ...	Second and Fourth Monday ...	46	28	13	87	465	56	26	547 (24)	155	24	179
MARTIN— Wesleyan Church Schoolroom ...	Third Wednesday ...	20	17	35	72	130	40	95	265 (22)	79	82	161
METHERINGHAM— Village Hall ...	First and Third Wednesday ...	33	23	78	134	498	202	474	1174 (49)	228	292	520
MORTON— Baptist Church Hall ...	Third Friday ...	15	12	17	44	71	19	39	129 (13)	57	50	107
NAVENBY— Wesleyan School ...	Second Friday ...	27	29	55	111	187	86	144	417 (35)	109	145	254

TABLE VI.—*PREMATURE INFANTS BORN DURING 1954.

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS										PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital		Born at home and nursed entirely at home		Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there		Born in nursing home and trans- ferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in hos- pital	Born at home	Born in nurs- ing home
	Died within 24hrs of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	Died within 24hrs. of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	Total 24hrs. of birth	Died within 24hrs. of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	Total 24hrs. of birth	Died within 24hrs. of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	Total		
3 lb. 4 oz. or less	7	2	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	1
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.	1	11	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	—
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz.	1	28	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and includ- ing 5lb. 8oz.	1	45	12	11	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	3	1
Totals ...	106	86	17	14	20	—	16	—	—	—	—	20	2

*i.e., babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation.

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS, 1954.
(including Non-Civilians)

Sanitary District	Total No. notified	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomyelitis					Paratyphoid Fever	Encephalitis		Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Malaria
											Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Para-Typhoid	Infective	Post Infectious						
Bourne U.D. ...	72 (60)	14	—	5	26	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grantham M.B.	121 (655)	42	—	8	49	10	—	5	—	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleaford U.D.	62 (276)	22	—	—	25	3	—	3	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stamford M.B.	73 (251)	32	—	11	4	18	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Aggregate of Urban Districts ...	328 (1242)	110	—	24	104	44	—	9	6	13	4	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
E. Kesteven R.D.	91 (623)	17	—	19	37	9	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Kesteven R.D.	143 (621)	11	—	73	42	5	—	3	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Kesteven R.D.	167 (275)	37	—	82	31	8	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
W. Kesteven R.D.	102 (419)	36	—	4	47	9	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Aggregate of R.D.'s ...	503 (1938)	101	—	178	157	31	1	6	13	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals for whole County ...	831 (3180)	211	—	202	261	75	1	15	19	20	8	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
		(140)	(—)	(2045)	(804)	(134)	(—)	(7)	(6)	(18)	(7)	(9)	(2)	(—)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(—)			

Note.—Figures in brackets relate to 1953.

TABLE VIII.—CLINICS.

Address	DENTAL	ORTHOPAEDIC	OPHTHALMIC*	E.N.T.*	RHEUMATISM* AND HEART	SPEECH THERAPY
BEACONFIELD, GRANTHAM.	Mon.—Fri. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m.— 12 noon.	Mon. 9-12 noon. Wed. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Fri. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Sat. 9-12 noon.	1st & 3rd Fri. each month. 10 a.m.—1 p.m. noon.	Last Fri. each month. 11—12 noon.	As and when required.	Mon. 9 a.m.— 4.30 p.m. Fri. 2—4.30 p.m.
BARNHILL HOUSE, STAMFORD.	As required.	Tuesday 2—4.30 p.m.	1st & 3rd Thurs. each month. 2—4 p.m.	—	—	Tues. 9.30 a.m. —4.30 pm.
NORTH ST., BOURNE.	As required.	Tuesday 10-12 noon	2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	—	—	Thurs. 2-4 p.m.
LAFFORD HOUSE, SLEAFORD.	Mon.—Fri. 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m.— 12 noon.	Monday 2—4.30 p.m. Thursday 9.30 a.m.— 4.30 p.m.	2nd Tues. each month. 3—5.30 p.m.	1st Fri. each month. 11 a.m. —1 p.m.	As and when required.	Wed. 2—4.30 p.m. Thurs. 9 a.m. —12 noon
30 LINDUM RD., LINCOLN.	—	—	—	—	3rd Tues. each month. 10-12 noon	Wed. 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
*under arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards						

*Surgeon
attends as
required*

All services by appointment only.

TABLE IX.—ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938,
IN CASES OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES, 1954.

Sample No.	Article	Report of Public Analyst	Action Taken
70	Pork Sausages	2.4% deficient in meat.	Vendor warned.
75	Oranges	Contained prohibited preservative Thionrea.	These Valencia oranges were purchased as a result of Food Circular MF/2/51 and a full report was made to the Ministry.
163 & 161	Ice cream	Approximately 10% and 20% respectively deficient in milk-solids.	On investigation, it was discovered that the vendor, who was also the maker, was removing, by straining away undissolved milk-powder, a high proportion of milk solids. She was warned.
109	Pork Sausages	1.7% deficient in meat.	In view of the small deficiency, no action was taken.
166	Butterscotch	Contained less than 4.0% by weight of butterfat.	Although this was described as "butter-flavoured" butterscotch the manufacturers were informed of the Analyst's comments.
218	Pork Sausages	3.0% deficient in meat.	In view of the small deficiency, no action was taken.
220	Pork Sausages	2.4% deficient in meat.	Ditto.
289	Pork Sausages	7.5% deficient in meat.	The vendor of these sausages, a widow and a cripple, was cautioned in writing.
201	Butterscotch	Contained 3.36% of butterfat instead of 4.0%.	The manufacturer was informed.
307 & 308	Milk	Deficient in solids other than fat.	"Appeal" samples were taken at the farm, when it was proved beyond doubt that the deficiency was due to natural causes. In these circumstances, the producer was advised to consult the County Milk Production Officer.
345	Pork Sausages	9.65% deficient in meat.	The vendor was cautioned in writing.
346	Pork Sausages	4.6% deficient in meat.	Ditto.
388	Pork Sausages	2.7% deficient in meat.	In view of the small deficiency, no action was taken.

